

# The Daily Clarion.

B. L. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.  
Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Official Journal of the City of Jackson.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY - 24, 1877

THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.—It will be seen that the testifiers are still busily plying their trade.

HON. B. F. JONES is running ahead for U. S. Senate in the legitimate Legislature of Louisiana. The Democrats of our sister State could not elect a better man.

THE Revenue Bill passed the House yesterday. It has been carefully digested and is no doubt as perfect as any measure that can be prepared. Business would be expedited if it were adopted by the Senate without material change.

REFERRING to the Democratic caucus on the Electoral arbitration bill, the Washington Union says that "Speaker Randall and others objected to the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, as it delegated powers vested in Congress."

BILLS have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to allow railroads and express companies to charge for storage on unmarked packages, and to punish the obtaining of signatures to commercial paper by false pretenses the same as for forgery.

In the Ohio Legislature a resolution was adopted calling on the railroad commissioners to inquire and report what railroads in the State, if any, are running cars without being properly equipped with bridges and guards between the cars as required by law.

A dog law is a terror to legislators in more states than one. Last winter the Arkansas Legislature passed an act entitled, "an act to encourage sheep-raising," which imposed a tax on dogs. It became known as the dog law, and the House has passed an act to repeal it by a vote of 75 to 5.

It is said that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, if selected by the four Associate Judges who are on the Electoral Commission, to serve in that capacity, will decline to do so, on the sufficient ground that the duties of his office are judicial, not political. It is to be hoped that the other members will take the same view of the subject.

SINCE Congress is to call upon the Supreme Court to perform its political duties, why may not the Supreme Court return the compliment by asking Congress to relieve it of its judicial responsibilities? True the Constitution declares that the Legislative and Judiciary departments are separate and independent of each other; but if the precedent is set in the one case why not follow it in the other? It is a poor rule that don't work both ways.

THE Joint Committee's plan of arbitrating the Presidential question provides that when only one set of returns is presented from a State any objection to their reception must be sustained by the concurrent vote of both houses. If the contrivance is adopted this provision will have the merit of destroying the plan of the conspirators to prevent the votes of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and other Southern States, from which there are but one set of returns, from being counted. The objection of the Senate will amount to nothing, as it will require the concurrent action of both houses.

## The Conference Plan—For and Against.

The following resolutions concerning the Conference plan of counting the Electoral vote, pro and con, have been offered in the Tennessee Legislature:

Mr. Freeman offered the following joint resolution which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the report of the special committee appointed by the Congress of the United States to devise means for counting the electoral vote meets our hearty approbation, and our Representatives and Senators in Congress are requested to give the same their earnest support, and to use all honorable means to secure its adoption.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully acquiesce and abide by any peaceable adjustment of the Presidential complications; that we deprecate all expressions of violence as tending to beget feelings of disquietude and discontent, thereby tending to impair and destroy that sentiment of loyalty, without which no people can be prosperous and happy.

Mr. Porter offered the following house joint resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to do all in their power in a proper, legitimate way, to prevent the compromise plan of solving the Presidential question reported by the committee of conference of both houses of Congress yesterday, January 18th, from being adopted as a method by which said Presidential contest shall be finally settled or disposed of.

## The Question of Adjournment.

It must be apparent to every member of the Legislature, that it is impossible for that body to adjourn on Saturday, the 27th inst., without leaving undone the important public business which is required to be performed. But four working days, including to-day, remain.

The present Legislature has thus far made an excellent record. Its acts at the first session crowned it with unfading honor; and we are not prepared to believe that in the haste of members to return to their homes and private avocations they will sacrifice the golden opinions which they then won. Necessarily that session was protracted. The Legislature had the guilty State officials to deal with. It had the hideous structure of carpetbag misrule to tear down; and another to erect on a basis of intelligence, justice and economy. It had reforms to work out in every department, and throughout all the ramifications of the State government. It is not strange that in the mass of business requiring attention, some things were left undone which ought to have been done. Nobody has complained of these things. It has been the admiration of the people that so much was done; and they have been content to wait until the present session, fully satisfied that errors would be corrected, contradictions reconciled, omissions supplied, and the work, so gloriously begun, rounded off and left as a monument of the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom the duty of performing it was confided.

Upon the committees was devolved the duty of digesting, maturing and reporting the various matters of importance which require legislation. They have not been idle, and the business for the most part is now in such a shape as to receive the final action of the two houses.

Look at the absolutely essential measures of legislation that are to be passed! The revenue bill which cannot be passed in haste without a criminal violation of public trust, because the financial system of the State rests upon it, has not been considered at all in the Senate; the public school law; the privilege tax bill; the registration and election law; the apportionment iniquity; the general appropriation bills; and legislation rendered necessary for the protection of the interests of the State by the foreclosure and sale of certain railroads. And to these might be added others of minor consideration compared to the foregoing, but of intrinsic value to the public—all demanding the attention of the Legislature. We know that to the people the time of that body is money, but there is no danger that the ninety thousand dollars already appropriated to defray the expenses of the Legislature will be exceeded even if it remains in session long enough to transact the business which it finds to do. Moreover, the members are paid by the year and not by the day, and in that particular the cost will be the same to the people whether the session is twenty-four working days or an indefinite period.

We have taken it for granted that the resolution fixing a day for adjournment was designed more as an expression of a purpose not to protract the sessions unnecessarily than an intention to adjourn whether the public business was transacted or not, and that the two houses will concur in rescinding it.

## Resolutions of the Democracy of Maine.

Resolved, That we demand that Congress shall honestly and impartially ascertain the result of said election upon the same principle and through the same processes by which the result of all previous national elections have been ascertained and declared since the foundation of our Government; and to the popular will thus ascertained and declared, the sixty thousand Democrats of Maine will render willing obedience, and they will imperatively demand the same from every citizen of the Republic.

Resolved, That if conspirators are now allowed to succeed in reversing the actual vote of two or three States and counting them for candidates against whom there is a clear majority, a similar proceeding at any future election can be applied to ten or any number of States necessary to retain power in the hands of the ruling party, and elective government in this country would be at an end.

NOTE.—This is very fine, and very high-sounding; but what does it amount to, if Congress, after "ascertaining the result," and knowing as it positively will that Mr. Tilden is elected, shirks its responsibility, and submits the question as to who shall occupy the Presidency to a board of arbitrators unknown to the Constitution, and who will decide according to their partisan predilections? Why not have devolved the election at once upon ten members of Congress and five Supreme Judges, without all the turmoil, strife and cost of an election in the mode directed by the Constitution?

Gen. Augur's course at New Orleans up to this time has been discreet and greatly to his credit. It is fortunate for the country that Ruger is in his place.

—N. Y. Sun.

Early grain is reported to be looking well along the Pacific Coast.

## The Electoral Plan.

Referring to this new-fangled plan of the Joint Committee, the N. O. Democrat says: "If the Democratic party of the West and North have not the manhood to assert their rights at all hazards—rights accorded to them by a popular majority of nearly three hundred thousand voters and twenty-three electors; if they are so much concerned about their material interests that they can calmly contemplate submission to usurpation and dare not face the dread alternative of war, because of the losses it might entail, then we have no doubt that they will gladly embrace the opportunity presented to them by this plan of escaping from their dilemma."

## THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Characteristic Letter from Hon. J. S. Black.

"Woe to them if they betray us by a base surrender."

From Washington Union.]

EDITOR UNION.—I hope you will publish the enclosed letter of Mr. Sweet; but omit the first paragraph, where he speaks of me in a way which nothing but personal friendship can justify.

You know the writer, of course, and his honorable career in Congress. I do not believe that the country contains another citizen whose sentiments are a better index of the general feeling. His "words, fitly spoken, are like apples of gold set in pictures of silver." Let them be received by our chosen leaders in Congress as a solemn warning that the Democracy must not be trifled with.

Mr. Editor, look at the situation. Mr. Tilden's election by the vote of last November is as certain in fact and as regular in law as Washington's was in 1789. The denial of his title to the office is based upon a fraud so transparent that any child can see it. Mr. Chandler might just as well have employed his clerks to fabricate a vote for Louisiana in the Interior Department as to get it done at New Orleans by Kellogg, Packard, and Wells. It could have been managed here as well as there by similar promises of money and troops, and the abolition Senators need, if any kind of corruption is so far to aid the crime and comfort the criminals might have done their nefarious work at home.

Everybody understands perfectly that the State of Louisiana did not appoint Hayes electors by the vote of the people. That the opposing Tilden ticket was chosen by a large, decisive, and clear majority of the voters of Louisiana, and that no man of any party has the hardihood to deny it. It follows necessarily that the attempt to overthrow the legally expressed will of the nation by counting Louisiana for Hayes is a naked and most palpable fraud.

But, say our opponents, a fraud is as good as a fact if it is clothed, as this one is, in the forms of law. There is no such rule in the code of any civilized people. Fraud makes void whatever is brought into contact with it. The corruption that would vitiate a deed, a judgment, a pardon, a commission, would nullify the certificate of an electoral vote. Indeed, if any kind of corruption is worse than another, it is the fabrication of election returns, for that says the foundation of free institutions. You may make a tolerable argument in favor of murder, theft, or perjury, but you cannot even debate the morality of falsifying the vote of a free State. A fraud of this kind is a vote known to be a fraud, and a fraud is a willful fraud is no vote at all. It has precisely the force and effect of a forgery—no more and no less.

In the face of these plain facts and in the teeth of these undeniable principles the proposal is made to compel the false use of the votes of Louisiana, and to count the fraudulent votes sent up from Louisiana. They are false to be sure; they are not votes authorized by the State; they are the mere spawn of a corrupt conspiracy; they are no better than a confessed forgery; but here they are in "the forms of law," and you must count them all the same as if they were true and genuine. The President, or the Senate, if they count them, would be counting a fraud, and they would therefore force them down the throats of the House "against the stomach of its sense."

No, sir, the House has a great duty to perform—it must ascertain whether a President has been elected, and if not it must elect one from the three highest. To that end it must count the votes—the votes mind you—not the frauds and forgeries. It must ascertain what are genuine votes and what are spurious papers, and in doing this it must be controlled by its own conscience, and not by the conscience of its opponents. To suppose its judgment by military force will be treason; to circumvent it by stratagem will be to conspire the overthrow of the Government.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that you would lift up your trumpet and ring out a blast that may be heard from sea to sea. Tell the people that the Democratic party are in the most imminent danger. Tell our representatives that they hold the citadel of American liberty, and it is a burning shame even to parley with the foe that belaguer it. Woe to them if they betray us by a base surrender.

Yours truly,

J. S. BLACK.

## The Mississippi Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued taking testimony today in relation to the election in Mississippi.

MERRYMAN L. HOWARD,

colored, of Fayette Jefferson County, Mississippi, testified that he had been magistrate and a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and was three times elected sheriff of Jefferson County, but before he had served the whole of his third term the office was declared vacant by the County Board of Supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place. He testifies to numerous instances in which intimidation had been used to prevent colored Republicans from holding political meetings, and threats made upon their lives by armed Democrats. The witness left Mississippi four days before the last election, as he considered his life in danger. He is still afraid he would be killed should he return to his home at Fayette.

MR. RICHARDSON,

colored lawyer, from Claiborne County, testified to the existence of an armed organization of Democrats in the county where he resides, and stated that Mr. Lynch, a colored member of Congress, attempted to address the Republicans of Claiborne County at Port Gibson, and on that day the town was filled with armed Democrats; that Lynch was told by

some of the Democrats that he could speak, but they should give him the lie if he said anything the Democrats did not endorse. Lynch did not speak, but left Port Gibson in company with the witness, for fear of bodily harm. The witness stated that fully one-third of the voters in Claiborne County were denied registration by fraudulent means, the Republicans of that county being thoroughly intimidated. Election day passed quietly in Claiborne County.

W. D. GIBBS,

lawyer from Yazoo County, testified he was a candidate for Presidential Elector at the late election in Mississippi on the Democratic ticket; he canvassed ten counties, making political speeches in them all. He claimed a great change in the vote of Mississippi since 1872 was caused by the change of political sentiment among colored voters; he had heard that intimidation had been resorted to in that State to influence voters but he never saw anything of the kind himself.

Adjourned.

## To the Legislature.

EDITORS CLARION: It may not be amiss to call the attention of the present Legislature to the enactment of a law amending the law of evidence, so as to allow parties charged with a violation of the criminal law, to testify of their own motion in the cause.

Our system of jurisprudence is progressive. It is within the memory of perhaps the youngest barrister in the Legislature, when the common law rule which prohibited parties in interest from testifying in civil cases, was repealed. In this brief civil case, it has been demonstrated to be one of the wisest laws upon our statute book.

Why should not a man be allowed to testify in his own case in a criminal prosecution against him and leave the jury to judge of the weight of his testimony? How often does a good man is the victim of some malicious scoundrel, who can institute a criminal prosecution against him, and get up in the court and swear away his character, his liberty, or his life; while he sits a prisoner with his mouth sealed. Where is the justice or the wisdom of such a rule? Let the Legislature amend the law in this respect. For the information of those who may not have looked into this subject it may be stated that several years ago the rule was adopted in the State of Maine, allowing parties, defendants in criminal cases, to testify, and since that time the following States have adopted it: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin, and I believe Missouri, but am not certain.

## MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE—NINETEENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment; President Sims in the Chair; roll called.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Barry, Bill, Callicott, Carter, Catchings, Currie, Everett, Feltzgerald, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, Johnston, McCabe, McCaskill, McNeill, Mendenhall, Metts, Morgan, Oldham, Pratt, Reynolds, Shirley, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Thornton, Tuttle, White—43.

ABSENT—Messrs. Albright, Chalmers, Galt, Smith—4.

By Mr. Barry: A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report the general appropriation bill.

### SENATE BILLS.

The following passed:

To extend the time of holding courts in Issaquena county.

The following were indefinitely postponed:

For the relief of the Natchez Asylum; to amend section 758, Code 1871.

By Mr. Terry: To amend the resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst. and providing for adjournment on the 31st; Mr. Barry, to table; carried.

The bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons was considered at length; Mr. Morgan moved to indefinitely postpone; carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Callicott, Catchings, Currie, Feltzgerald, Hooker, Johnston, McCabe, McCaskill, McNeill, Mendenhall, Metts, Morgan, Pratt, Shirley, Taylor, Thompson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bills, Carter, Everett, Feltzgerald, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, Reynolds, Stewart, Terry, Tuttle, White—14.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Albright, Chalmers, Feltzgerald, Galt, Oldham, Smith, Thornton—7.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order, to regulate legal advertisements; several amendments offered; Mr. Feltzgerald moved to postpone the bill and amendments; carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Currie, Feltzgerald, Hooker, Johnston, McCabe, McCaskill, McNeill, Mendenhall, Metts, Morgan, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Tuttle, White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bills, Carter, Everett, Feltzgerald, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, Reynolds—10.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Albright, Catchings, Chalmers, Gray, Oldham, Pratt, Shirley, Smith, Thornton—9.

By Mr. Allen: To repeal the act authorizing the sale of swamp lands.

By Mr. Morgan: To amend section 2453, 2457 and 2459, Code 1871; referred.

By Mr. Carter: In relation to the swamp lands of the State; referred.

By Mr. Feltzgerald: For the benefit of owners of blocks in Charleston; referred.

By Mr. Carter: To consolidate the swamp land laws; referred.

By Mr. Tuttle: To authorize Leflore county to issue bonds; referred.

Mr. Morgan called up H. B. in relation to supervisors of DeSoto county, and the bill passed.

Mr. Catchings called upon the bill amending the charter of the Vicksburg building association, and it was amended and passed.

Mr. Thompson called up the bill amending the chancery laws, and it was amended and passed.

### THE PRIVILEGE TAX BILL.

H. B. to regulate privileges and provide a uniform license law was taken up. Mr. Barry moved to indefinitely postpone. Mr. Morgan moved to table; the motion lost, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

S. B. to repeal section 2461, Code of 1871, was indefinitely postponed.

S. B. to amend section 2 of the educational laws, so far as the same applies to Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey and Madison counties; passed.

H. B. to authorize Oktibbeha county to issue certain warrants; passed.

S. B. to amend the educational laws; indefinitely postponed.

S. B. to amend the act establishing a college in Mississippi Territory, passed May 13, 1852, passed.

S. B. to repeal the Chancery Court laws, indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE—NINETEENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

House met pursuant to adjournment; Speaker Street in the Chair; the following members answered to roll call:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Baker, Bassett, Bean, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Byrd, of Franklin, Bird of Lawrence, Campbell, Carter of Holmes, Carter of Warren, Causey, Crossland, Cressor, Chiles, Clay, Clifton, Cochran, Crum, Dabney, Dear, Denson, Drake, Edwards, Ervin, Fairly, Featherston, Floyd, Fortune, Garrett, Gayden, Gibson, Gillis, Gowan, Griffin, Guthrie, Guyton, Hall, Harper, Hebron, Hicks, Hogan, Horton, Huddleston, Hudson, Hussey, Jacobs, Jagers, Jarnigan, Jayne, Johns, Johnson of Itawamba, Johnson of Winston, Jones of Issaquena, Lester, Miller, Monroe, Muldrow, Meade, McNeil, Monroe, Muldrow, McGargo, McNair, McNeice, McLaurin of Jasper, McLaurin of Smith, McWhorter, Neilson, Nichols, Overton, Parsons, Parker, Pennington, Percy, Pound, Raines, Reynolds, Riley, Rogers, Rowan, Sanderlin, Saunders, Shands, Shattuck, Shelby, Simpson, Shrock, Southworth, Spight, Sykes, Tison, Troup, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Watkins, Wilkinson, White, Vaughan, Yellowley, Mr. Speaker—107.

ABSENT—Messrs. Jones of Hinds Mallory, Millsaps, McCormick, Sykes, Trice, Young—7.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. McCormick.

By Mr. Tison: To incorporate North Mississippi College in Verona; passed.

By Mr. Turley: To incorporate Envoy Lodge, No. 233, I. O. B. B., Vicksburg; passed.

By Mr. Bridges: To repeal the anti-liquor law of Chester, Choctaw county; passed.

By Mr. Aldrich: To authorize an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable in Marshall county; passed.

By Mr. Bassett: To amend the charter of Enterprise; passed.

By Mr. White: To amend the chancery laws; referred.

H. J. R. submitting an amendment to the Constitution was referred to a special committee—Messrs. Bell, Griffin, Gibson, Dabney and Chiles.

Mr. Dake called up the bill to regulate the enrollment of chattel mortgages in Claiborne, and it passed.

### PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed: To incorporate Austin, Tunica county, and to incorporate Natchez—and the following House bills: To amend the act to authorize the ascertaining of county indebtedness so far as it relates to Issaquena county.

By Mr. Clay: To repeal the act amending the act funding the indebtedness of Bolivar county; passed.

H. J. R. amending the Constitution in relation to liquor licenses failed to pass its second reading.

The special order, in relation to county finances, was postponed for the purpose of taking up the revenue bill. A motion to reconsider the motion to consider the bill section by section, carried. Several amendments were offered, and the bill passed, under the previous question.

YEAS—Messrs. Amacker, Baker, Bean, Byrd, of Franklin, Campbell, Carter of Holmes, Carter of Warren, Causey, Crossland, Chiles, Clifton, Dabney, Denson, Drake, Dyer, Edwards, Ervin, Garrett, Gibson, Gowan, Griffin, Hall, Harper, Hebron, Hicks, Hogan, Hudson, Jacobs, Jarnigan, Johns, Johnson of Winston, Jones of Issaquena, Leigh, Lester, Miller, Monroe, Muldrow, Neilson, Nichols, Overton, Parsons, Percy, Raines, Riley, Rogers, Sanderlin, Shattuck, Shelby, Shrock, Southworth, Spight, Sykes, Trice, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Wilkinson, Vaughan—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Baker, Bassett, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Bird of Lawrence, Cochran, Crum, Dear, Fairly, Featherston, Floyd, Fortune, Gayden, Gillis, Guthrie, Guyton, Horton, Huddleston, Jagers, Jayne, Liddell, Mississippi, Meade, McNair, McNeice, McLaurin of Jasper, McLaurin of Smith, McWhorter, Parker, Pennington, Pound, Reynolds, Rowan, Saunders, Shands, Simpson, Stebbins, Tison, Troup, Watkins, White, Yellowley, Young—47.

The special order, in relation to county finances, passed.

Mr. Yellowley moved to make the agricultural college bill the special order for Thursday at 11 o'clock.

The privilege of the House granted to Hons. F. W. White of DeSoto, and J. F. Sessions of Lincoln.

By Mr. Denson: To repeal the anti-liquor law of Beat 5, Leake county; passed.

By Mr. Leigh: A joint resolution in relation to holding office; referred.

### THE FOLLOWING PASSED.

For relief of A. J. Ramsey of Harrison county; and for relief of Culver, Page, Hayne & Co., with amendments; H. B. reported by Mr. Denson, chairman, to reimburse the Marshall county; in the costs of a certain case was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Carter: To regulate the distribution of the 16th section fund of Holmes Co.; passed.

By Mr. Meade: To prohibit retailing at Harrisville, Simpson county; referred.

Mr. Spight called up the bill to incorporate Blue Mountain Female College, and it passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill amending the act requiring Union county to pay to Lee county certain school funds.

Recess until 3 1/2 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 3:30 p. m.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Denson in the Chair) for the consideration of the bill for the relief of Culver, Page, Hayne & Co., and to reimburse the Marshall county for costs in certain cases. The committee recommended their passage, and the first passed, yeas 53, nays 47.

Messrs. Boyd, Byrd, of Lawrence, Johnson, of Winston, McLaurin, of Smith, McWhorter, and Watkins—48; and the second bill passed, yeas 56, nays, Messrs. Boyd, Bird, of Lawrence, Johnson, of Winston, McLaurin, of Smith, McWhorter and Watkins.

H. B. to amend the act providing for the security of the sixteenth section school fund in certain counties; passed; three minor bills were killed; H. B. to amend the school laws; several amendments adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Bell, chairman, reported H. J. R. proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to a new apportionment with a substitute for this. Mr. Reynolds offered an amendment which would limit the membership of the House should it not be more than one hundred. Mr. Amacker moved to table—yeas 50, nays 33.

Mr. Turley moved to amend so as to allow one Representative to each city of over 5000 inhabitants. Mr. Tison moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution and amendments; amendments carried. Mr. Reynolds moved to amend so as to regulate the representation on the basis of 100 members of the House. Mr. Tucker moved to amend so as to strike out the provision requiring each county to have one member; tabled and Mr. Reynolds' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Yellowley moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment; lost, and pending the question the House adjourned.

## THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1875-1876.

Official Vote of the Election held November 7th, 1876.

COUNTIES.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
Adams.....	793	2612	1628	2612
Alcorn.....	1801	689	1908	689
Anderson.....	1149	1045	1471	1045
Attala.....	1840	1210	1972	1210
Benton.....	1047	384	1150	384
Bolivar.....	348	1940	1150	1940
Calhoun.....	1563	205	1256	205
Carroll.....	1811	1262	1905	1262
Chickasaw.....	1778	987	1862	987
Choctaw.....	778	281	908	281
Clackson.....	1019	1019	1019	1019
Clarke.....	1289	1225	1504	1225
Coahoma.....	569	284	880	284
Copiah.....	2435	1861	2611	1861
Covington.....	632	308	620	308
Crawford.....	1737	659	1824	659
DeSoto.....	2490	1596	1961	1596
Franklin.....	747	542	1261	542
Greene.....	303	59	381	59
Grenada.....	1230	988	1231	988
Hancock.....	422	257	541	257
Harrison.....	701	290	1736	290
Hinds.....	3836	2321	768	2321
Holmes.....	2291	1254	2402	1254
Issaquena.....	495	2044	788	2044
Itawamba.....	980	30	1510	30
Jackson.....	878	312	881	312
Jasper.....	1163	835	1321	835
Jefferson.....	1288	1547	1471	1547
Jones.....	414	4	542	4
Leflore.....	1639	418	1681	418
Leflore.....	2070	1661	2474	1661
Lauderdale.....	1977	1256	2000	1256
Lawrence.....	737	537	847	537
Leake.....	1432	217	1473	217
Lee.....	2473	183	2513	183
Lincoln.....	1317	980	1371	980
Louisiana.....	2137	2021	2073	2021
Leflore.....	424	1334	1357	1334
Ladison.....	1488	2387	1471	2387
Leflore.....	1329	214	438	214
Lorain.....	3186	2856	2677	2856
Louisiana.....	2013	1616	2708	1616
Loufmontery.....	1291	763	1511	763
Leshoba.....	1062	196	1051	196
Lewiston.....	1349	1022	1542	1022
Leflore.....	1383	205	1531	205
Liberty.....	1383	205	1531	205
Liberty.....	1383	205	1531	205
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